



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

1968

ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Ontario Law Reform Commission was established by section 1 of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act, 1964*, for the purpose of promoting the reform of the law and legal institutions. The Commissioners are:

H. ALLAN LEAL, Q.C., LL.M., LL.D., *Chairman*
HONOURABLE JAMES C. MCRUER, S.M., LL.D.
HONOURABLE RICHARD A. BELL, P.C., Q.C.
W. GIBSON GRAY, Q.C.
WILLIAM R. POOLE, Q.C.

Dr. Richard Gosse, Q.C., is Counsel to the Commission. The Secretary of the Commission is Miss A. F. Chute, and its offices are located on the Sixteenth Floor at 18 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO 2

Sixteenth Floor
18 King Street East
Toronto 1, Ontario

TO THE HONOURABLE A. A. WISHART, Q.C.,

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR ONTARIO.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968

Dear Mr. Attorney:

We have the honour to present the Second Annual Report of the Ontario Law Reform Commission.

INTRODUCTION

1. Section 2 (3) of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act, 1964* requires the Commission to report from time to time to the Attorney General. Since its inception it has been the practice of the Commission to report on individual projects in its programme as and when the research work on these projects has been completed and recommendations formulated for remedial legislation. Frequently these reports include a draft bill illustrative of the form of the remedial legislation. A list of the project reports submitted since the establishment of the Commission in 1964 will be found as Appendix A to this report.

2. The first Annual Report 1967 dealt with the activities of the Commission for the period from November, 1964 to December 31, 1967. This second Annual Report deals with the period ending March 31, 1969.

THE PROGRAMME: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

3. The programme of the Commission comprises matters referred to it by the Attorney General and matters initiated by the Commission itself. The programme is a continuing one in the sense that the projects

for study are added from time to time, carried through the stages of research, consultation, evaluation and report and then removed from the agenda. Major projects inevitably extend over considerable periods of time. During the past year work was completed on eight projects and reports thereon were submitted to the Attorney General as follows:

- i. Report with respect to the limitation period for actions under *The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Act, 1930*;
- ii. Report on certain aspects of the proposed divorce legislation contained in Bill C-187(Can.);
- iii. Report on the proposed adoption in Ontario of the Uniform Wills Act;
- iv. Report on the protection of privacy in Ontario;
- v. Report on *The Insurance Act*, R.S.O. 1960, c. 190, s. 183, as amended Stat. of Ont. 1961-62, c. 63, s. 4 dealing with settlement options and the right of commutation;
- vi. Report on the trade sale of new houses and the doctrine of *caveat emptor*;
- vii. Interim report on landlord and tenant law applicable to residential tenancies; and
- viii. Report on the law governing limitation of actions.

I — THE PROGRAMME: REFERRED MATTERS

4. Section 2 (1) (d) of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act, 1964* provides that it is the function of the Commission to inquire into and consider any matter relating to any subject referred to it by the Attorney General. Two major referred matters were dealt with during the year.

(i) *Basis for Compensation on Expropriation*

5. By reference dated March 8, 1966 the Commission was asked to consider and report on the basis for compensation under *The Expropriation Procedures Act, 1962-63*. This investigation was thus limited to a study of the basis for assessing compensation and touched on matters of procedure on expropriation only to the extent that they directly affect the amount of compensation payable. The Commission submitted its report to the Attorney General on September 21, 1967. The broader aspects of procedure were considered by the Royal Commission Inquiry into Civil Rights and were dealt with in Volume 3 of Report No. 1 of that Commission, tabled on March 5, 1968. The combined recommendations of these two reports formed the basis of new legislation enacted as *The Expropriations Act, 1968-9* which received Royal Assent on December 20, 1968.

(ii) *Interim Report on Landlord and Tenant Law Applicable to Residential Tenancies*

6. In the Annual Report 1967 reference was made to the fact that Section VI of the research project on the Law of Property was devoted to the law of landlord and tenant. The project had been initiated by the Commission and Professor Morley R. Gorsky, Faculty of Law, Queen's University, had been appointed research supervisor of this particular section. During the course of 1968 it became increasingly apparent that the problems respecting residential tenancies required urgent attention and at the request of the Attorney General work in this particular area was given priority and additional research personnel allocated. The Commission submitted its interim report on December 10, 1968. Recommendations were made for remedial legislation involving the law governing distress, security deposits, contracting out, obligations to repair, restrictions against children, restrictions against trading, acceleration of payment of rent, mitigation of damages upon the abandonment of premises by the tenant, the applicability of the doctrine of frustration, termination of tenancies, the independence of lease covenants, the lessees' rights prior to taking possession (*interesse termini*), covenants relating to things in being (*in esse*) and things not in being (*in posse*), conciliation and rent review through leasehold advisory bureaux, procedures on adjudication and protection from retaliatory eviction.

7. Our research continues on other aspects of the law governing the relation of landlord and tenant including industrial and commercial leases. It is hoped that it will be possible with further study to simplify, consolidate and codify the law in this field. An important aim of such further study is to express the law and leases made pursuant to it in simple, easily understood and modern terminology. A simple standard form of lease for ordinary use is most desirable and particularly in the absence of the ability to contract out, may be more easily attainable.

II — THE PROGRAMME: PROJECTS INITIATED BY THE COMMISSION

8. The Commission, by virtue of the provisions of section 2 of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act, 1964*, is empowered to initiate projects of its own motion and may institute and direct legal research for the purpose of carrying out its functions. A substantial part of the programme of the Commission emanates from this aspect of its jurisdiction and, in the year under review, included the following matters.

(a) — Completed Projects

(i) *Limitation of Actions*

a. Limitations Generally

9. A comprehensive research project involving the law on limitation of actions was initiated by the Commission in 1965. An exhaustive comparative analysis was made of the limitations legislation, studies and reports in other jurisdictions with particular reference to the experience of those most active in the field. In commonwealth countries these

include Alberta, Manitoba, England and New South Wales. Special attention was also given to the model act of the Conference of Commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada.

10. The Commission has completed its deliberations and submitted its report to the Attorney General. The report contains recommendations for the enactment of a new limitations statute designed to remove the archaisms which at present abound in the main statute, to reform basic principles to accord with present-day philosophy and conditions, and which would integrate, in so far as is possible, the existing multifarious and scattered limitations provisions into a comprehensive and comprehensible code.

11. Traditionally, in many common law jurisdictions, prescriptive easements and adverse possession of real property are dealt with in the main limitations statute. This is true of existing legislation in Ontario. The report of the Commission deals with the former, recommending their abolition for the future, but leaves the latter to be dealt with in its report on the law of property project.

12. Rationalization, renovation and codification are needed in many areas of the law. It is difficult to conceive of an area more in need of these processes than the present law governing limitation of actions. The task of laying a sound base for reforms has been formidable but satisfying. In the first Annual Report recognition was given to those who assisted us in the necessary research. Special thanks are tendered here to Dr. Richard Gosse, Q.C., Counsel to the Commission. The report bears the stamp of his industry and scholarship.

b. The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Act, 1930

13. An anomaly which was explainable on historical grounds but not justified on any ground was corrected by the enactment of *The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Amendment Act, 1968*, based upon a Commission report presented January 8, 1968.

14. The amendment places this particular company in the same position as other companies engaged in like activities within the province.

(ii) *The Divorce Act (Can.)*

15. During the latter part of 1967 the Commission considered the consequences for the Province of Ontario of the enactment by the Parliament of Canada of Bill C-187 dealing with substantial changes in the law of divorce and ancillary relief. Although legislation in relation to marriage and divorce is a matter of federal legislative competence, the Commission has a special interest in the field in view of its project on Family Law and the broad and important areas that lie within the competence of the Provincial Legislature in exercising its jurisdiction in relation to matters involving property and civil rights.

16. The report of the Commission filed with the Attorney General on January 10, 1968 dealt with four matters: the advisability of giving

jurisdiction in divorce matters to the county and district courts concurrently with the High Court of Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario; the law of annulment of marriage; ancillary relief; and domicile.

17. The initial draft of the Bill would have removed all annulment jurisdiction from the Ontario courts. Bill C-187 was subsequently amended in the Senate and, as enacted, the legislation provides for the retention of annulment jurisdiction in Ontario.

(iii) *The Uniform Wills-Act*

18. As indicated in the first Annual Report 1967 the section of the Commission's law of property project dealing with testate succession involved primarily the proposed adoption in Ontario of the model Wills Act of the Conference of Commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada. A Committee of the Wills and Trusts Sub-Section of the Canadian Bar Association had made a comparative study of the Ontario Wills Act and the Uniform Act. The Committee reported to the Ontario Branch at its Mid-Winter Meeting in February, 1966 recommending the enactment in Ontario of the Uniform Act, subject to certain amendments. The Ontario Branch accepted and approved the report and suggested study of the subject by the Ontario Law Reform Commission.

19. After having given extensive study to the report of the Bar Committee and to certain amendments of the Uniform Act not available for consideration by them, the Commission reported to the Attorney General on February 5, 1968 with a draft bill and recommended its enactment at an early date.

(iv) *The Protection of Privacy in Ontario*

20. The Commission initiated a preliminary study to determine the nature of the existing and growing problems in the area referred to compendiously as the "right to privacy" and the extent to which the solution to these problems might fall within the legislative competence of the provincial legislature.

21. Professor Edward F. Ryan, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario, was retained to conduct the necessary research. The study involved an attempt to delineate the legitimate boundaries of privacy, the relevant Canadian law, and to ascertain whether this basic social value was in jeopardy from the use and misuse of the products of our modern technological revolution and developing practices both in the public and private sectors of our lives.

22. The report of the preliminary study which was submitted to the Attorney General on September 10, 1968 contains an analysis of the constitutional considerations, a survey of existing federal and provincial law, and a twenty-point proposal indicating the areas and matters that would require further and intensive study before a legislative programme could be undertaken.

23. Although convinced of the necessity for such further empirical study, the Commission believes that it is not the body to conduct the inquiry. The Commission does not have the full range of powers, such as authority to call witnesses and examine them under oath, that are necessary in the circumstances.

(v) *The Insurance Act — settlement options and the right of commutation*

24. The provisions of section 183 of *The Insurance Act*, R.S.O. 1960, c. 190, as amended by Statutes of Ontario, 1961-62, c. 63, deal with the situation where the insured by the original contract or a subsequent instrument signed by him and delivered to the insurer has elected one of the settlement options governing the payment of the proceeds of a life insurance policy on maturity. In this event, the capital sum representing the proceeds of the policy is left with the insurer to be paid to the beneficiary in instalments. Where the insured has stipulated that the beneficiary has not the right to commute the instalments the legislation provides that as a general rule the insurer shall not commute them without the consent in writing of the insured.

25. Prior to 1962, the legislation empowered the court, upon the application of the insurer or the beneficiary, to declare that in view of special circumstances the beneficiary should have the right to commute. In addition, it was provided that the personal representatives, on the death of the beneficiary, had a similar right. The jurisdiction directing commutation was exercised in cases where the court felt that hardship would result to the beneficiary if payments were restricted to the relatively small amounts of the instalments.

26. Under the provisions of the 1962 amendments, the consent of the insurer is required for commutation even in those cases where the court deems commutation proper. Accordingly, the opportunity for relief is seriously and unjustifiably restricted.

27. In its report to the Attorney General filed on October 3, 1968, the Commission recommended:

- i. that section 183 (2) be amended to restore the original wording which would empower the court in special circumstances, on the application of the beneficiary, to declare that the beneficiary may commute without the consent of the insurer;
- ii. that section 183 (3) be amended to restore the original wording giving the personal representative of the beneficiary the right to commute without the consent of the insurer; and
- iii. that section 183 be amended to make it clear that the power to permit commutation in special circumstances is a power which can be exercised from time to time. This latter recommendation concerns a matter left in some doubt even under the former legislation.

(vi) *Trade Sale of New Houses and the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor*

28. The Commission initiated a study of the law of Ontario concerning defects of quality of workmanship and materials in new dwelling houses sold in the province. We have noted that a considerable anomaly exists between the protection which the law affords to purchasers of chattels and that which it affords to the purchaser of houses, the latter being required to satisfy himself as to the quality and fitness of materials and workmanship even though adequate inspection may involve partial destruction of parts of the premises. This is the application of the doctrine of *caveat emptor* in the most rigid and absurd manner.

29. After careful preliminary research, the Commission decided to limit the study to the *trade* sale of *new* houses. We believe, at this time, that the prospective liability of non-trade vendors or vendors of older and used houses should not be increased. We were convinced, however, that the prospective liability of those engaged in the business of selling new houses to the public for profit should be broadened and made more strict.

30. It was apparent from our study that there are six basic approaches to the rectification of the problem of *caveat emptor* in new house sales. These are:

- i. registration of builders;
- ii. inspection during construction;
- iii. insurance covering liability;
- iv. quality control by mortgagees or guarantors;
- v. warranties implied by law; and
- vi. obligations imposed by statute.

31. The Commission reported to the Attorney General on October 4, 1968 recommending the enactment of legislation, restricted to the *trade* sale of *new* houses, which would impose duties and obligations on builders and vendors to ensure that new houses built or sold should be fit for habitation; built of proper material in a good and workmanlike manner; and free from latent defects in construction. A builder or vendor who failed in the duties imposed by the statute would be liable in damages, in the alternative to existing remedies, at the suit of the purchaser or his successor in title for a limited period.

(b) — Projects in Process

(i) *Family Law*

32. The Annual Report 1967 contained a detailed description of the Commission's Family Law Project. The first instalment (Volumes I-IV) of the study of the research team, entitled "Property Subjects", was published on January 16, 1968. During the course of the year the proposals were considered by interested groups, including a full day's

discussion by the members of the legal profession at the Annual Mid-Winter Meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Bar Association in Toronto on Friday, February 2, 1968. The Commission wishes to express its thanks to all those who have given us the benefit of their helpful comments. The report on this aspect of the project is now being prepared and will deal with the proposed division of matrimonial property on separation, by application of the spouses in certain circumstances, on dissolution of the marriage by divorce or death; the rights of husband and wife with respect to the matrimonial home; dower; courtesy; the nature of support obligations involving husband and wife, parent and child; succession by illegitimate children; intestate succession and a revised summary procedure for the administration of small estates.

33. The second instalment (Volumes V-VIII) of the study of the research team was published on January 27, 1969. These volumes deal with the law governing solemnization of marriage; torts in the family relations; and jurisdiction and recognition in divorce, annulment and declarations of status. The Commission's report on Marriage is now being prepared.

34. The work of the research team on the remaining topics of the project has been completed and the final editorial work, prior to publication, is being done on the third instalment of the study (Volumes IX-XIII). The matters dealt with in these volumes include the law relating to children, separation and divorce, the enforcement of support obligations, the family court and social services. This third and final instalment will be released for comment in the very near future.

35. Recognition has already been given to the outstanding contribution of Professor Ian F. G. Baxter, the Director of the project, the members of his research team, the members of the Advisory Council, the administrative staff and others associated with this project. We are grateful to them all for their invaluable assistance. The Family Law Project is certainly the most ambitious and comprehensive review of this area of the law ever undertaken in this jurisdiction. Although much remains to be done by the Commission in considering the research studies and recommendations and preparing the final report, we feel confident that the results of the project to date have justified the time, money and effort expended upon it.

(ii) *Law of Property Project*

36. The review of the law of property continued during the current year. Reference has already been made to the section of the project dealing with the law of landlord and tenant, the progress that has been made and the scope of the further study. The other sections of this project to which attention was devoted this year were land registration; basic principles of real property law; *The Trustee Act* and associated statutes; and community planning, development and land use control. Work on the land registration section is well advanced and we hope to be able to submit a report to the Attorney General within the calendar year.

(iii) *Age of Majority*

37. The scope of this project covers a reconsideration of the age at which persons should acquire legal capacity to enter into normal contractual relations, the power to hold and dispose of property, the optimum age for termination of maintenance, the legal limits of parental control and the law relating to contracts entered into by minors. The research has been completed and the project report is being prepared.

(iv) *The Law of Evidence*

38. This project is under the direction of Dr. Alan W. Mewett, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, and its scope covers the whole field of evidence in both civil and criminal matters.

39. In our previous annual report we indicated that the question of admissibility of a certificate of a conviction in a criminal case as evidence in subsequent civil proceedings had been singled out for advance study. It was a matter of some concern that the rule in *Hollington v. Hewthorn* was thought to be broad enough to preclude the admissibility of a decree in one divorce suit grounded on adultery, as evidence of adultery in a subsequent suit involving the same parties. The doubt has now been resolved in this jurisdiction by a recent decision (*Love v. Love*, [1969] 1 O.R. 291) which holds that the issue of adultery is *res judicata* and the judgment is *in rem*. Production of the judgment is sufficient, subject to the identification of the parties. This determination would appear to have given legal recognition to an already well-established practice.

40. Other problems in the application of the rule in *Hollington v. Hewthorn* are not so easily resolved and no acceptable solution of general application has yet been formulated.

(v) *Innocent Misrepresentation in the Law of Contract*

41. This project involved a preliminary study of the *Misrepresentation Act, 1967* (U.K.) against the background of the decisional law of this jurisdiction and the Report of the Contracts and Commercial Law Reform Committee of New Zealand on Misrepresentation and Breach of Contract, dated March, 1967. An interim report was submitted to the Commission but further work has been deferred.

(vi) *Compensation for Injury Arising out of the Exercise of Statutory Authority*

42. This project was initiated by the Commission and added to its programme in 1968. The director of the project is the Honourable J. C. McRuer, S.M., LL.D., Vice-Chairman of the Commission, and Professor J. B. Dunlop, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, has been appointed its research supervisor. Preliminary studies have been made in an attempt to delineate the practical limits of the inquiry. Basically we are concerned to review the chief areas where private individuals suffer non-compensable loss arising out of the exercise of statutory powers and where the plea of statutory authority affords a defence to recovery. The

study inevitably involves a consideration of the immunity of the Crown and its agencies but is obviously not limited to these cases. Indeed, the relevant issues range over the whole area of conflict between public benefit and private interests and invite a redetermination of how losses ought to be borne. The loss of economic expectations through the exercise of municipal zoning power is illustrative of the magnitude of the problem and also points the necessity for defining the practical limits of any ameliorating principle.

(vii) *Compensation for Victims of Motor Vehicle Accidents*

43. Work on this project was suspended for the fiscal year 1968-9 due to lack of funds to sustain it. During the period covered by this report there were two developments relevant to the Canadian experience and the terms of reference of our project. The first was the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance, Province of British Columbia, dated July 30, 1968. The second was the proclaiming in force on January 1, 1969 of amendments to *The Insurance Act* of Ontario enabling insurance companies in Ontario to issue policies providing for basic accident compensation in automobile cases irrespective of fault. With the provision of funds in the budget for 1969-70 work on the project has been resumed.

LIAISON WITH OTHER LAW REFORM AGENCIES

44. Throughout the year we enjoyed continuing liaison and co-operation with most of the permanently-established law reform agencies round the world. We were honoured with visits to our Commission by Wilbur F. Bowker, Esq., Q.C., the Director of the Institute of Law Research and Reform, Province of Alberta; by W. A. Leitch, Esq., C.B., LL.M., First Parliamentary Draftsman, Northern Ireland, and titular head of the Office of Law Reform there; by the Honourable Mr. Justice Manning, Chairman of the Law Reform Commission, New South Wales; and L. C. B. Gower, Esq., M.B.E., a member of the Law Commission (England and Wales).

45. The Chairman of our Commission was privileged to visit, in July last, the offices of the Law Commission (England and Wales), London; the offices of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London; and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London. We continue to rely heavily on the Bulletin of Legal Developments compiled by Dr. N. March Hunnings and published by the British Institute, for current information on legal developments throughout the world. We were also pleased to re-establish communication with the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies through W. A. Steiner, Esq., Secretary and Librarian, and to participate in the work of revision of their programme information service dealing with law reform agencies.

46. The growth in the number of these agencies continues apace and since our last annual report we have been pleased to observe the establishment of the Law Reform Commission, Western Australia (1968), the Law Reform Committee of South Australia (1968), and the Florida Law Revision Commission (1968).

47. On October 18, 1968 the federal Minister of Justice announced publicly his hopes for the early establishment of a national law reform commission to take and keep under review on a continuing basis, the laws falling within the jurisdiction of Parliament. Also announced was the intention to establish a permanent research division within the Department of Justice, Ottawa, and the creation of the Canadian Judicial Conference to conduct annual seminars for representative federal and provincial superior court judges. If and when effected, these developments will represent solid advances in the evolution of our law and legal institutions.

48. At the university level, we were encouraged to note the establishment this year of the Legal Research Institute, University of Manitoba; the Law Revision Center, University of Colorado; and the Institute of Judicial Administration, University of Birmingham (England).

THE FUTURE

49. With the passage of approximately five years of the existence of the Commission, one can mark the end of a modest beginning in the process of substantive law reform over a wide range of subject matters. This work must be pursued at even accelerated rates if we are to remedy present defects and keep abreast of rapidly changing events. Impressive though the task may seem, its main outlines are cognizable and, like most problems, it loses its awe when its dimensions are known.

CONCLUSION

50. The Commission conveys its thanks to our research assistants in the law schools, the legal profession and the central offices of the Commission for the painstaking and scholarly work performed during the year. We are particularly indebted to Counsel, the Secretary and the administrative staff of the Commission for continued devoted service.

51. Finally, may we express our gratitude to you, Mr. Attorney, and to the Deputy Attorney General. Enthusiasm is infectious whilst encouragement is a healing balm. We have lacked neither in your support of our endeavours.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. ALLAN LEAL,
Chairman.

JAMES C. McRUER,
Commissioner.

RICHARD A. BELL,
Commissioner.

W. GIBSON GRAY,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM R. POOLE,
Commissioner.

April 7, 1969.

APPENDIX A

REPORTS MADE BY THE ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Title	Date of Report	Recommendations Implemented by
No. 1 The Rule Against Perpetuities	February 1, 1965	—
No. 1A Supplementary Report on the Rule Against Perpetuities	March 1, 1966	The Perpetuities Act, 1966, Stat. of Ont. 1966, c. 113
No. 2 The Wages Act; Assignment of Wages	March 3, 1965	The Wages Amendment Act, 1968, Stat. of Ont. 1968, c. 142.
No. 3 Personal Property Security Legislation	March 28, 1965	—
No. 3A Supplementary Report on Personal Property Security Legislation	May 18, 1966	The Personal Property Security Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 72
The Evidence Act; Admissibility of Business Records	February 16, 1966	The Evidence Amendment Act, 1966, Stat. of Ont. 1966, c. 51, s. 1
The Mechanics' Lien Act	February 22, 1966	—
Supplementary Report on The Mechanics' Lien Act	May 26, 1967	—
Proposed Extension of Guarantor's Liability on Construction Bonds	May 30, 1966	—
The Execution Act: Exemption of Goods from Seizure	December 9, 1966	The Execution Amendment Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 27
The Law of Condominium	March 6, 1967	The Condominium Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 13
Basis for Compensation on Expropriation	September 21, 1967	The Expropriations Act, 1968-9
The Limitation Period for Actions under The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Act, 1930	January 8, 1968	The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Amendment Act, 1968, Stat. of Ont. 1968, c. 120
Annual Report 1967	January 15, 1968	—
Certain Aspects of the Proposed Divorce Legislation contained in Bill C-187 (Can.)	January 19, 1968	—
The Proposed Adoption in Ontario of the Uniform Wills Act	February 5, 1968	—

Title	Date of Report	Recommendations Implemented by
The Protection of Privacy in Ontario	September 10, 1968	—
The Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1960, c. 190, s. 183, as amended Stat. of Ont. 1961-62, c. 63, s. 4 (commutation)	October 3, 1968	—
Trade Sale of New Houses and the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor	October 4, 1968	—
Interim Report on Landlord and Tenant Law Applicable to Residential Tenancies	December 10, 1968	—
Limitation of Actions	February 3, 1969	—

NOTE: All inquiries concerning reports of the Commission should be directed to The Secretary, Ontario Law Reform Commission, Sixteenth Floor, 18 King Street East, Toronto 1. If in print they are available free of charge.



